# MONUS IN GOTHAM.

Yesterday's Attempt to Engraft the Carnival on New York.

THE GIMCRACK DAY PROCESSION.

A Two-Mile Funeral of Show Wagons and Handbill Throwing.

THE GINGERBREAD NIGHT PARADE.

Rex and His Followers Struggling Through Visible Barkness

THE SAD CARNIVAL BALL.

Immense Throngs of Disappointed Sight-Seers in the Streets

The city of New York during its history has undergone many strange sensations and novel experiences. We have enjoyed everything from a swill milk panic to war riots and the hydrophobic tuxury of Spr .ogs. Years ago wo received Japanese Tommy and cicbrated the landing of the first Atlantic cable; the Prince of Wates was an honored guest and all Japonicadom burst into bloom in the presence of unaccustomed royalty. Recently the genial whole souled demouratio Grand Duke Alexis of Russia came among us and the metropous again shook its cornucopia of dumanity to give him a genuine American welcome. It was reacreed to us until yesterday, however, to recognize
the force and fan of burlesque. The methods to
which this was done will be described in the
on in the story. It may be said at the
outset that New York is not yet fully ripe for the onjoyment of the wild, vagrant impulses that belong to a real carnival as we understand the word in connection with Mardi-Gras, or a week's frolic in Florence. Our people have not climbed up to the mercurial point. ock the fever warmth of the lower latitudes, and the happy, careless-go-lucky style of those communities which vibrate between the extremes of dolce for nicale and the eruption of a social volcano. If, therefore, the initial incidents yesterday were devoid of aupreme enthusiasm and the populace gathered as more spectators of a pageant in which the actors were comparatively few, rather than joined in the bilarity which is supposed to be born of the reign of Momus, the cause is doubtiess due more to ourselves and our delective education than to the want of energy, organization and laborious enterprise on the rt of those who, some four months ago, projected this, to us, exceptional enjoyment. For whatever auccess attended their efforts-and in its way it was surprising-they are deserving of all praise. Our trouble is that we are not easily aroused by povelties, and are so practical that every man in thinking how he shall produce the luxury of a new sensation himself is not clined to give proper credit to his competitor in the

It is true, pevertheless, that the event withdrew from their business and social occupations fully threequarters of a million of people. An arithmetician or political economist might say that this void repre-sented the loss of a million of dollars. So be it. But there was not a car line or a ferry boat, or a railway running into New York that did not leel the compensative induence of the vast outpouring of humanity. Many of the hotels were filled to everflowing, and many of our mercantile establishments opportunely recognized the faces of old customers who had been attracted king of the hour, and so sought to divide the pleasures and profits of a visit. The event, therefore, was not without its remuneration, and although there were many expressions of disappointment during the day that the procession was little more than a wast advertising show, in which biscuits were thrown to the crowd instead of bonbons and old clothes scattered in the place of confeit, still the bouquets of lemane beauty in the windows, the fringes of manhood along the ledges and the pyramids of small boys on the lampposts, to say nothing of the multitude on the sidewalks which Providence always supplies for the persecution of the bolice, attested the fact that New York was prepared to enjoy to the full whatever of pleasure or novelty might attach to the occasion. The day, its brightness and temperature

pines for the persecution of the police, attested the fact that New York was prepared to enjoy to the full whatever of pleasure or novelty might attach to the occasion. The day, its brightness and temperature were sil that could be desired, and at the hour amnounced the colors that went to make the pictures fell into place and moved on their picturesque way. The details of the reception and progress of Rex, his gaielistes and regal associates, will be found below.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning there began to gainer little knots of people on the Batiery, the point where Rex was to land from his mysterious restoence on Staton Island. Rex does not live on Staten Island, but in Manhattanville, whence he went to Staten Island, but in Manhattanville, whence he went to Staten Island, but in Manhattanville, whence he went to Staten Island yesterday morning. As ten o'clock, the hour vanounced for the royal entry, approached, the crowds grew larger and around each point of vantage began to swell until their outer peripheries met, and the whole lower portion of the park was a solid phalanx of human beings. The magical hour arrived, and no king appearing the crowd became restive and anxious. In the grand cross women and children were almost suffocated, and one or two slightly fujured. The crowd finally became so aggressive that inspector Thorne and his men had great ufficulty in keeping the nine clear. High above the din and tumult of the crowd could be heard, now and then, the musical voice of a gamma singing, "Full account of the King. Here you are, all about Mary Ann Fynn, who his him under the chin and tound out who he was. Here you are, now have crowds—started the crowd off on while Pooke chasee, oue to pier I North River almost places." Several practical jokers—practically by shouting, "here he comes," and "Minning for the points indicated. It was during the staten Island gain to the Staten Island ferry language in the folial progress of the gout the hour at whigh Rex was near thand. Th an instant there was a general scattering, and the brave battery men contracted their faces and looked ndowise at the dreadful instrument of war. The man of tron who held the larnat attached to the primer pulled the string, but the howitzer did not respond. Then if the brave men clustered around the death dealing natrument; then they ran away as before and again he primer was laise. After seven or cight attempts as doesn made the gun consented to go off, and the report found an echo in the threats of the crowd, and reverborated in loud cheers. A number of tug-boats massing at this moment whistled salutes, and for a few ninutes a grand some of excitement and noisy accompaniment obtained. During all this time the fhomas Collyer was being made fast to the stone pier. After some slight delay a gang plank was thrown out and a band stationed on the pier struck up "See, the Couquering Hero Comes." The crowd pressed forward and all the passetgers on the Collyer rushed to the side of the boat next to the pier. This last movement for a minute of two threatened the equitorium of the craft, and a general stampede to the off side was made. No sooner had the vessel righted than Rex, with his Grand Chamberlain, appeared on the lower deek. The disguises of the tro were very good, but the mustache of Rex proclaimed bur to be no less an individual than Mr. Yungling, the brewer of Manhattanville. The costumer in providing him with whiskers was almost, but not completely, successful in matching the mustaches. A slight difference in the shade of the whiskers betrayed the identity of the King, for there is not another mustache in New York of the same valked to the pier and wore received by Colonel St. Martin and his aids and escorted to a carriage which and a rush was made for the Carriage which was in waiting. When the King took his seat in the conveyance a loud huzza went up from the crowd and a rush was made for the Carriage which much difficulty the horses were forced through the crowd and the procession began to form.

difficulty the horses were lorded through the crowd and the procession began to form.

As an exhibition the day procession was a grand disappointment, and in more respects than one a fraud, for thousands of men were entired from their business to look at a show the like of which can be seen any day on Broadway. Yesterday's show, however, nailse that on ordinary days, did not obstruct traffic and business, and was less condensed. The magons in line in the procession can be seen every day in New York, and are as familiar to our citizens

as the Post Office or the Herald Building. The only feature in the abow was that yesterday they were grouped. A live cow, a dozen or so of absep, a yoke of willing disobedient exen, and two colored lands who participated in the parada were the only ones who seemed at all astonished at the grand display. The exen referred to trudged on behind a wagon bearing a bovine brother of theirs, and deconsted with a legend to the effect that he could be eaten to-day at a down-town hotel. It was noticeable that every time the exenged in front of the sign they made desperate attempts to gore the crowns that lined the way.

The line of the procession was made up, as hinted above, of ordinary business wagons, with here and there a man or woman in som pseudo-historical or mechanical habit. Soap men, sale makers, browers, butchers and other equally prosy individuals monopolized the attention of thousands of disappointed people for an hour and a half. Yes, an hour and a half it took the line to pass, and there was nothing in it worth seeing. Millions of circulars were distributed from the several wagons, but no one read them, and when the procession had passed Broadway was freekled from the Battery to Fourteenth street with spots of white paper. The rug pickers, who reaped a harvest from the crumbs of enterprise, are the only people in New York, always excepting the two colored ladies, who care to have another such parade as obstructed the streets yesterday.

The crowds that assembled to do honor to liex on his fort visit to New York deserved more entertainment belone was such a crowd gathered in the streets of New York to see a parade. St. Particle would have blushed could be have seen the home paid to the representative of the German element whose growth is viewed with "lating" by section pairs to the Post Office, mad at the Gathery to the Post Office, with the water to paid the the streets of the count of the state of the count of the passent through she crowds as inceded and the street and the passent through Sixteenth attre

Manhattan Markai, and set one upon its march down Fifth avenue. A plateon of potice led the way, apreading across the aufter whith or the street and clearing with difficulty a pussage through the dense mass of mee, women and conderen that hield the way. The Seventy-first regiment hand of sixty pieces followed, and behuld them rode ten mounted braids in costumes of bins and white. A standard hearer mounted goon a brack horse and carrying a banner with the inscription "Welcome Rex" came next, and bobind them were lord chamber-lains, ford high sheriffs and about one hundred "yeomanry of the guard," attired in helmets and moticy lerk ins and carrying halberds. About twenty Mamelukes, a band of music, a number of "beef enters" preceded a knight bearing the royal standard of Rex Seated beneath a canopy of scarlot and gold, with the Queon by his side, and with three spiendidly costumed attendants, came the King himself, the float spion which the throme was erected being drawn by fix white horse. Under the guiss of "the King's farveyor of wines," a certistic firm of dealers in those beverages had a or covered with advertising placures in the line, and another float bore a mighty becrease, which reposed in front of a miniative brewery.

It was on the programme that there should be 500 men with torches and are post on either side of the procession to light the way, but there wore apparently only about a secre of them on hand, and consequently when the pageant had proceeded down Fifth avenue a short distance it was left in comparative darkness, and the thousands of speciators, who had waited its arrival so long and so patiently, became indignant and many cried.

"Give us a light se that we can see you!"

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"Give us a light se that we can see you!"

The instruction of the country was flavour Entering." and with living flyings contumed and grouped in tableaux to ill

and dragging old band cogine No. 2, brought up the rear.

"The Sania Maria Ship" was a very elaborate structure. Upon a sea of canvas waves rested an antique vessel, with three tail masts, yards and a most intricate and bewidering display of cordage. As the craft, with about half a dozen men aboard, was drawn upon its truck down the avonue the topmasts caught in the branches of the trees above and wrought have with the foliage. The bark did not go through the ordeal unsached, for much of her rigging was left to gardish the trees. When passing Thirteenth street the masts caught the telegraph wires above and the vessel, lorging a head under a tail head of

caught the tengraph were above and the vessel, lorging ahead under a loal head of horse power, tore down two poles, one on either side of the street. One of them feel very cless to a corriage filed with ladies and the other struck the box of a coach, knocking the driver from his seat but not seriously injuring him. The mariners were thrown upon their beam ends by the shock. Following the route aiready published in the Hebrath, the procession, after many haits and delays and defections route aiready published in the Hebrath, the procession start many haits and delays and defections square at twenty minutes after ten o'clock. By that time the actors in the pagent were weary, the patience and good humor of the speciators were exhausted, the lights were apparently all burned out, and, as a result, the king and his suite were haited with a shout of derision, succeeded by dead stience, and before the entire procession had passed many had leit their seats in disgust and were wending their way homeward. The pagent substantially ended here and the people dispersed, uttering denunciations of the projectors and managers of New York's first and probably last carnival.

After all the other fizzies it was to be hoped that the ball at Gimore's Garden would show something of a good wind up to a day of disappointment, as no express bad been spared to make the Hipprodome worthy 'of the expectations of the yocasion. From a dog show'to's palace hisly seem a broad siep, but under the deal influence of the building his particular attentions. Mediting the third with the produce of the building. In the produce of the building his particular attentions, but the did not seem to attend simple and the produce of the building. In the last the produce of the building his particular attending by a particular att

about the limit of the expansion of which blood yessols are capable.

THE DECORATIONS.

The building was beautifully draped. All the pillars
were ornamented in the most elegant manner. The
coats of arms of the various States blazed on the columas, which were connected by loops of bunting.
Brazen cagles surmounted the basins of the States.
American flags were in rich profusion, draped in
fan shapes, and there was a large dispins of the
signal flags of all nations. In front of the banks
of benches evergreen trees bloomed and there
were lesteons of trailing plants from pillar to pillar.
The throus occupied by his brewerial Majesty was
very nice kind of a throne and looked a little better
than when Sardanapalse last sat upon it. Still the King

Angot," and the gentleman on the trombone went into red-taced convulsions over the particularly lively parts of the score.

APTER MIDNIGHT.

The witching hour of twelve o'clock came, but there was no increase in the merriment. Various people distered about the King, but they were simply in the guise of condoling courtiers. Rex looked as it he would like to quaff a gians of beer, but none of his satraps had the courage or lovalty to bring him one. Speaking of beer, it is necessary to state that the charge of ten cents which was made by the bartonders was a swindle for which they were not, of course, responsible. This same arretocratic idea pervaded all the attendants of the place, and those on the top tiers stated that they would bring nothing but champagne. For once in their hard-worked career they had a chance to rest. There was a waitz about midnigh, but the dancers seemed to be scared by the 30,000 square leet of flooring, and most of them clung to the edges, as the Spanish captains bugged the shore before Columbus had the courage to steer into the unknown. The fact that there were many not entirely respectable people in the dancing space had something to do, perhaps, with the apathetic mood of the floor most attified was evident all the same that it wasn't a good night for dancing. The portion of the floor most attified was the carpeted promeased which ran about the centire oval. Soon after midnight the King retired, supported by his pages, to the labyrinthine department of the floor most attified with the would give \$500 to be out of his seat. That throne should be overhauled immediately.

The assemblage consisted principally of the fast young mon and women about town, and those who gather to see who really are fast. It is, therefore, exarcely princent to mention the names of the social skirmishers who are usually to be lound hanging on the ragged edge of this kind of battle. The symmastic exercises of the young ladies and gentlemen continued quite up to the hour this morning which bounds the propriety of

#### STOCK EXCHANGE CARNIVAL.

A LIVELY INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS. While the Carnival procession was passing Wall street yesterday the members of the Stock Exchange were enjoying a little carnival of their own over the The result of the election was read at a quarter before eleven o'clock, and Mr. Meigs, the President, was eleven o'clock, and Mr. Meigs, the President, was immediately called on for a speech. Mr. Meigs responded, but though he tried to tell the gentlemen who gathered about the desk what was good for them, what they should be content with now and what they might hope for hereafter, the members did not seem to appreciate his kindly remarks, and shouled so that nearly all his wisdom was drowned by their minifed hows and cheers. Mr. Moses A. Wheelock marked the Exchange for his election and hoped to improve with experiance. Mr. James Mitchell next came lorward, and ins hips moved but no sound was heard to enhantle from them though experts who stood sext bits say be did speak, and loudly too. There were heard many calls for "Wnite," and Mr. R. Q. White advanced to the front. On a former occasion Mr. White said, in beginning a speech, "I am sorry," and so the boys cried, "I am sorry," but he did say, "It strikes me," when Mr. White came forward yesserday he did not say "I am sorry," but he did say, "It strikes me," and so did the "boys," until one heard nothing eise but "it strikes me" sounding everywhere. Mr. D. C. Hayes, the Treasurer—and who, by the way, is President of the Union Back—was the last officer itstailed, and was heard with patience while he thanked them for the honor conterred on him.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RESALD.]

PORT ROTAL, S. C., May 15, 1877. The corvette Ossipee, Commander Livingston Breez, arrived this morning from Key West, after a cruise in the West Indies. She is likely to remain here until June next. All well on board.

DESTINA OF THE MONITORS TO PORT BOYAL-MOVEMENTS OF THE NOBTH ATLANTIC FLEET-MOVEMENTS OF THE PLYMOUTS.

Washington, May 15, 1877.
The monitors attached to the North Adaptic station, which were sent to the Savannah River some weeks agd to be laid up in fresh water until all the barqueres should be removed from them, have all returned to the naval anchorage at Port Royal. Orders have been issued for the North Atlantic fleet to rendezvous at Port Royal between the middle of June and 1st of July, when they will be inspected and exercised by Rear Admiral Trenchard, commanding. The fleet will then proceed North to pass the summer in a colder ci-mate and avoid any risk of yellow lever.

mate and avoid any risk of yellow lever.

THE PLYMOUTH.

THE PLYMOUTH.

The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Plymouth, which recently made a voyage up the Mississippi River, expects to leave New Orleans to-morrow for Pensacola, where she will take to a supply of coal and provisions and thence proceed to Vera Cruz to relieve the Essex, which vessel has been stationed there for some time, it being the policy of the United States to Keep a man-of-war in those waters during the exciting troubles in that viemity.

Commander Thomas O. Selfridge and Lieutenant Commander Horace Ellimer have been ordered to New port, R. L. for attenuance, on the course of torpedo instruction. Lieutenant Commanders John k. Bartlett and O. A. Batcaeller have been ordered to examination for promotion. Lieutenants William C. Strong and James R. Selfridge have been detached from ord-nance outy at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to Newport, R. L., for instruction in the torpedo service.

### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

BADICAL CHANGE IN THE SUBSISTENCE DE-PARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1877. Paymeter A. S. Kenney, United States Navy, re-cently appointed to take charge of the subsistence of the caders at the Naval Academy, has entered upon his duties. The store for supplies of every kind a pt by the late Colonel Swapn for the convenience of the officers of the station has been discontinued, and l'ay master Kenney has been directed to confine himself to

master Kenney has been directed to contine himself to providing for and subsisting the naval cadets, who form a naval organization like a ship's company of a man of-war, under their proper officers.

A CHANGE OF SYSTEM.

The officers in charge of the Academy say it is but just that the subsistence of the cadets should be purchasing and part for by a commissioned disbursing and purchasing officer of the navy, paid by the government and not by the cadets, as his hitherto been the case. The ordering of the mets nail and its dependencies will nereaster be under the direction of the Commissioned in the cadets will nereaster be under the direction of the Commissioned in the cadets, and the appears rendered it madvisable to make any change. But the old system was bud in itself, and in other hands hable to abuse. A similar change was found accessary at West-Point some time state, and his at that station been carried into effect successfully. The Paymaster and Commissary will receive no compensation other than his navy pay.

THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY.

HOW THE WANT OF FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES IS TO BE MET-ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1877.

The Secretary of War has issued the following or-

The Secretary of War has issued the following order:

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1877.

Disbursing officers are notified that there will be no funds available for the purchase of supplies for the army after July 1, 1877. Under section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes, contracts and puschases for ciothing, substituce, forage, fuel, quarters and transportation may be made to meet the actual necessities until Congress shall have had time to act upon an appropriation bill; that is to say, the indispensable requirements of the service from July 1 to December 31, 1877. All advortisements for contracts under this section, as well as the contracts themselves, will state that the payment depends upon a further appropriation for this purpose. Upon the delivery of supplies under such a contract, discussing officers are authorized to issue certified vouchers stating in substance the sum due, to whom due, on what accounts, and that it has not been paid for want of lunds. General orders No. 77 of the series of 1873, in so far as it conflicts with this order, is hereby suspended until further orders.

GEO. W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

### ANOTHER VICTIM DEAD.

MERIDIAN, MISS., May 15, 1877. Miss Cornelia Chisolm, who was wounded while defending her lather's life in the Kemper county affray, died to-day of gangrone of the arm, resulting from lack of prompt surgical attention.

### GERMAN EMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1877. Information has been received at the State Department that the assouncement has been made in the German Reschstag to the effect that the emigration from Hamburg, Bremen and Stettin during the year 1876 amounted to 50,577 persons, all of whom, except 5,000; came to the United States. This shows a failing off in the emigration from these places of 6,000 as com-pared with the previous year. CRIMINAL RECKLESSNESS.

DISASTER CENSURE BOSSES AND MEN FOR USING OPEN LAMPS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 15, 1877. The Coroner's jury who for several days have been naking a thorough investigation into the cause of the terrible explosion last week at the Wadesville shalt finished their labors this morning. A great deal of testimony was taken and the condition of the colliery thoroughly explained. The weight of testimony was to the effect that at the best that portion of the mine where the accident happened is very dangerous, and that the utmost precautions by the men and all the sateguards required by law would not have done more than insure a reasonable degree of salety. The latter

It was proven beyond a doubt that the mine inspector had been neglectful of his duties, and that for some time back the men had been desirous that he should visit the colliery. It was sworn to that they were alraid to send him an invitation, lest their names should be made public and their situations lost Mosely, one of the victims of this accident, had been discharged from a colliery at Mount Laffe because he had sat on a coroner's jury in the case of a man killed at that colliery.

The mine inspector admitted that he had not in

The mine inspector admitted that he had not inspected Wadesville shaft since January, 1876; that he had not enforced the law requiring the mine boss to measure the current of air each month and report to him, and that he had not ordered a "dumb coor" for the gangway, as required by law, to be used in case of an accident. Several witnesses swore that in their opinion, as miners, had such a door been provided the life of Kirk at least might have been saved, and possibly that of Mosely.

The verdict of the jury is, "That the said John Dunkis, William Kirk, Benjamin Mosely, Herbert Moore, Thomas Connors and Joseph Milward were killed by an explosion of fire damp in Wadesville shaft on the 9th day of May, 1877." The jury are of the opinion that the gas was brought down by a fall of coal or rock, and was ignited from the naked lamp of Herbert Moore. From the evidence produced we are astisfied that the part of the mine where the explosion took place was considered very dangerous by both bosses and men, and that it snows gross neglect on the part of the bosses in not ordering the men to work with safety lamps exclusively, believing, as we do, that har the men been so working the accident

on the part of the bosses in not ordering the men to work with a lety lamps exclusively, believing, as we do, that had the men been so working the accident would not have occurred, the evidence showing that the men invariably obeyed when ordered by the bosses to work with salesy lamps.

THE LAW DISORRYED.

"We are also satisfied that the requirements of the ventilation law were not complied with, and the owners of the collecty (the Philadolphia and Reasing Coal and fron Company) are consurable for not complying with the same. We are of the opinion that had here been extra doors, as the law requires, there is a possibility at least that the lives of two of the men might have been saved.

INSPECTOR PARTON CENSURED.

INSPECTOR PARTON CENSURED.

been aved.

"The Mine Inspector Samson Parton, who is a sworn officer of the Commonwealth and cluthed with the hignest suthority, whose commands according to law should be imperative and whose orders no one is supposed to disobey, has been grossly neglectful of his duties in not visiting this colliery oftener and compoling the owners to comply with the law."

This verfect is regarded as a very mild one in the premises. There is a strong feeling against the laspector among the miners, who claim that their leilows in Luxerne county are protected as the law directs, while they are not looked after. It is not likely the vergist will lead to any pronounced result, as the families of the victims of the explosion are too poor to prosecute any one for redress.

#### AN EMBEZZLING CLERGYMAN.

CASE OF DR. BAIRD, THE RECENTLY DEPOSED SECRETARY OF THE PRESENTERIAN PUBLICA-TION COMMITTEE -A LETTER IN DEFENCE-INDICTMENT AND DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ACCUSED.

> IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 · RICHMOND, Va., May 15, 1877.

The Rev. Dr. E. L. Baird, the Secretary of the Presbyterian Publication Committee for the Southern States, who was recently deposed from the ministry by the East zing \$22,000, writes a long communication from his retirement, which will be published to-morrow, in which he refers to his so-called trial, denies charges as they were made, and says :-

while I see many errors and imperfections in the proceedings of the Presbyery, and consider the whole proceedings of the Presbyery, and consider the whole process to be in direct violation of the constitution of it. I hards and of every essential principle of justice, yet until reversed or modaled, dreadful as its fir my duty is clear, which is with reversace and humility to conform to the judgment of the Court. I can well understand the deeply painful nature of the whole transaction.

understand the deeply painful nature of the whole transaction.

A TOUCH OF SARCASM.

I can sympathize with the members when they speak of this, and I do not doubt the sincerity of a single one of them in saying now sadly they left, how much they left for me and my family, and all that; yet haste, undue excitement and a lock of calm, judicial action are manifest, and sometimes some of the members seemed wholly to forget that they were a court of the Lord Jesus Christ.

All this simply shows the necessity of observing constitutional forms and of observing their limitations. Had the Presbytery formed the same adverse judgment against me on the statements of my paper, whatever I might have judged as to its severity. I should not have appealed, As it is, I have appealed from the judgment residence to the Synod of Virginia.

whatever I might have judged as to its severity. I should not have appealed. As it is, I have appealed from the judgment renered to the Synod of Virginia. True, it matters little to me whether the errors committed by the Court are recuided or not.

EVERT OF THE PROCERDING.

The manner of the proceeding has been so exceedingly injurious to me that it is too late to arrest the evol. It has ruined me for the world and leaves me to uncovenanted mercies for the next. I thank the Presbytery for the prayers they offered for me and my family; they have left us nothing cise. I am now homeless, houseless and friendless—reputation, position, comforts, properly gone; and they did all they could, and with great success, to destroy my good name. In one respect now, if in no other, I smilke our Saviour when he had no place to lay his head. There is nothing, absolutely nothing, left to me and mine but access to the inercy seat, which I thank the Lord is beyond the jurisdiction of cartaly courts. I thank the Presbytery for adding as there, and request them still to remember us in their supplications. I have not mentioned one-hall of the instakes injurious to me in the evidence, nor of the errors and irregularities which characterized a trial in which there was no evidence for the defence.

INDICTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

Dr. Baird left the city immediately after the meeting of the Presbytery by which he was deposed, and is supposed to be now in Pennsylvania. His case came before the Grand Jury or the Hustings Court of this city yesterday, and a true bill for embezziement was found against hun. The civil authorities having now taken the matter in hand, a requisition will probably be made for Dr. Baird, wherever he may be, by Gov ernor Kemper. His letter does not indicate where he is stopping.

LOCAL OPTION VETOED.

GOVERNOR BICE'S OBJECTIONS TO THE NEW BILL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BOSTON, May 15, 1877.

Governor Rice sent a message to the Senate to-day vetoing the Lecal Option Liquor bill recently passed by the Legislature. He says he is opposed to frequent change of laws on so important a matter as the regulation of the saie of intoxicating liquors, thinks the present license law is working well, and that the sale of liquor un cense law is working well, and that the sale of liquor under it is constantly diminishing, and that public sentiment does not demand any changer. Extreme laws
on this subject have never been enforced in this State
and cannot be. Healdes, the present law gives to the
cities and towns most of the important provisions of
the proposed law, it being now practically as much
local piton as the new bill would make it. He thinks
the proposed law would greatly impede the present
reform movement in the State by introducing a new
element of discord into the discussion, by diverting attention from the successful methods now employed,
and by furnishing the commiss of the reformers with
plausible excusses for setting the law at defiance.

### THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

DEATH OF AMERICANS AT CALCUITA-ALARM-ING PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE IN INDIA AND ITS CAUSES.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1877.

Information has been received at the Department of State, from the Consul General at Calcutta, that Cap-tain Henry Small, his sister, Chief Officer Dyer and three seamen, of the American bark Edmond Phinney, died suddonly of cholera at Akyab on the 25th of March last.

March last.

CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

The choicra has prevailed to an aiarming extent in the district about Chittagong and on the islands along the coast which were inundated by the great storm wave on the 31st of October, 1876. More than fifty thousand deaths have been reported from the choicra alone, and in addition to these there have been large numbers from pestificatial fevers attributed to the same general causes—the infection of the air and water by the decomposition of the multitudes of human beings and cattle which perished at that time. This state of things is likely to continue till the heavy rains carry off the remaining impurities.

### LOCAL OPTION VETOED.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15, 1877. Governor Rice has vetoed the Local Option bill, prin cipally on the ground that the existing License law having been in operation only a year, its efficiency has been but partially tested. DR. AYER'S CASE.

THE CORONER'S JUSY ON THE WADESVILLE AN EFFORT FOR HIS RELEASE FROM THE PREPARING FOR THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL

ASTLUM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

LOWELL, Mass., May 15, 1877.
For some time past there has been a strong movement on the part of his brother for the release of Dr. J. C. Ayer from confinement at the Asylum at Pleas-antville, N. Y., so that he may be attenuing partially So a petition was filed for a hearing before the Probate Court Judge, and this hearing came of this afternoon, at the Court House, before a large number of interested persons. Judge Abbett and Benjamin Dean, of F. Aver, the son, and others of the family who are extremely anxious to bave the Doctor remain at the asylum. Mesers. Brooks and Storey, of Boston, are

asylum. Messrs. Brooks and Storey, of Boston, are the counsel on the other side.

Judge Abbott, in order to relute many cruel statements made from time to time regarding the treatment of the unfortunate Doctor at the hands of his family, and to prove that it was not sale to bring him on to Lowell, called witnesses, Dr. Walker, of the asylum at south Boston; Dr. Tyler, of Somerville; Dr. Clymer, of New York, and Dr. Choate of the asylum at Pleasantville, all of whom represented that it would be extremely dangerous to ine Doctor to bring him on to Lowell or to release him from the asylum, and that it would be extremely dangerous to ine Doctor to bring him on to Lowell or to release him from the asylum, and that it would be extremely unsale for those around him. All testified that the Doctor was incurable, almough he was quite rational at intervals. All the testimony tended to show the utmost solicitude on the part of the family for his proper care and treatment. The principal delusion of Dr. Ayer was said to be that he was all-powerful and that his word was law, but his chief desire seems to be to get away from the asylum, although he has many times expressed himself thoroughly contented with his treatment.

THE CASE CONTINED.

ment.

The testimony this afternoon was concluded at about five o'clock, when adjournment was made to tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. The whole case hugges on whether Benjamin C. Deen, of Boston, and E. F. Ayer, the Doctor's son, shalt be appointed guardians, as desired by Mrs. Ayer and family, or whether Mr. Olney, of Boston, shall be appointed, as requested by Frederick Ayer, the Doctor's brother.

#### THE CHICAGO WHISKEY CASES.

ADVERSE DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE. WASHINGTON, May 15, 18:7. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made the fol

lowing decision in relation to various Chicago whiskey COSCS:- WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1877.
HOD. HENRY F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary of the

washington, D. C., May 15, 1877.

Hon. Henry F. Pirkner, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury:—

Sin.—Your letter of March 15 last has not been acted upon, by reason of the request of the parties affected by the compromise proposed, that they should have time to submit a formal petition for their rulef. This petition of the date of the 9th, and your letter of the 10th inst, are now before me, presenting the propositions for compromise of Hesing, Powell, Rush, Dickenson and others, of Chicago in a certain class of whiskey cases. These cases present the same general features, Most of the proponents were men of high position, of supposed weath, largely engaged to business—to only of distilling spirits, but in other branches of business—and recognized as prominent and influential citizens of the city of Chicago. Some of them have been indicted, convicted, and have suffered the and imprisonment, from which they have been relieved by pardon. Their remaining hisbility to the government is a pecuniary one for taxes and penalties, or on bonds either as principals or sureties. The amounts involved are large.

The principal question you submit to me is whether it is the duty of the government is a pecuniary one for taxes and penalties, or on bonds either as principals or sureties. The amounts involved are large.

The principal question you submit to me is whether it is the duty of the government is a pecuniary one for taxes and many involved are large.

The principal question to the rigid payment of the full amount of the debt; but I regard this class of cases as standing upon a different footing. They are partially for axes due to the people of the United States, the remission of which operates as an injury to every taxpayer and as a premium for fraud. The primary rule of all past taxation is equality and certainty. The evasion of the lax laws is pumished with greater severity than the neglect to pay an ordinary debt. If a principal is established that a man may evade taxes by becoming insolvent, then taxes on such produc

### PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.

CALLING IN FIVE AND SIX PER CENT STATE

BONDS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RERALD ]

Harrisnerg, May 15, 1877.
The Sinking Fund Commissioners of this State authorized the calling in of \$8,521,900 of the five and six thorized the calling in of \$5,23,900 of the five and six per cent loans of the Commonwealth. On the lat inst. a loan of \$5,000,000 was negotiated, with the understanding that it should be used in the redemption of the six per cent, loan of 1867, payable at any time after ten years, and within fitteen years. The Attorney General has just rendered an opinion in which he says the \$3,000,000 of tive per cent, gold-bearing interest bonus, issued in 1852, mostly held in Europe and not yet redeemed, must be redeemed by the lat of August. The Sinking Fund Commissioners had been under the impression that the time for payment could be extended in accordance with the wishes of the holders of the bonds, and nence the recent loan was fixed at \$8,00,000 instead of \$11,000,000. The consequence of this misconception of the law is that only a portion of the loan of 1867 can be paid.

The Attorney General discusses the kind of money in which the principal of the bones of 1852 is payable. He says the act which authorized the loan is silent on this subject, but directs that the coupon—or interest certificate—shall be redeemed in gold and silver. This act was passed before the act of Congress creating a paper money which should be a legal tender, and these coupon or interest certificates must be reacemed in gold and silver, or an amount of currency equivalent thereto; but the fact that the interest is made payable in gold and silver and nothing said on the subject of the principal is an ergument that no such payment was to be exacted with regard to it. The A torney General quotes the opinion of the United States Supreme Court to sustain his position.

RALLROAD MASTER MECHANICS. per cent loans of the Commonwealth. On the 1st

### RAILROAD MASTER MECHANICS.

Sr. Louis, May 15, 1877. The annual Convention of the Railroad Maste Mechanics' Association of the United States, convened at the Chamber of Commerce Building this morning, and its members were welcomed to the city by the Mayor in a brief address. Letters were received from H. M. Britton, President, and W. A. Robinson, Second Vice President, resigning their respective positions, and N. E. Chapman, First Vice President, took the chair. After transacting some preliminary business, the resignations of Messre. Britton and Robinson were accepted and they were made honorary members of the association. The Convention then took a recess.

### FROM THE PILGRIMS.

MONTENAL May 15, 1877. Letters were received here to-day by the relatives of the pilgrims. The latter took advantage of the passing of the City of Richmond to communicate with their friends. The pigrims expect to arrive at Queenstown about Friday.

### THE ELLENTON CASES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15, 1877. The Ellenton cases came up before the United State Circuit Court to-day, Judges Walte and Bond on the bence. The defence challenged the array of the Grand Jury, on the ground that it had been packed for politi-cal purposes, and pending argument on the validity of the objection the Court adjourned.

## WAS IT AN EARTHQUAKE?

PORT STANLEY, Out., May, 5, 1877. At five o'clock this morning a tidal wave five feet in beight came rushing ashore on the northern shore of Lake Erie at this point with a loud hissing noise. The wave lasted but a few minutes and receded rapidly, followed at intervals for an hour by smaller waves, a foot and more in height. There was little wind at the time and the lake was almost cains. BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA-THE EVENT OFFICIALLY AN-NOUNCED.

The Regatta Committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Cint have usued the following:have issued the tollowing.—
The Club, as usual, invites a free entry of all yeithe belonging to the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and offers for competition the following prices on time allowance:—

First.—A cluss for all schooner vachts.

Scound.—A cluss for all schooner vachts.

Novand. - A class for all stoop yacuts so less than an on water line.

Third. - A class for all sloop yachts under 45 feet long on eater line.

Fourth -A class for all yachts (open boats) 25 feet and were on water line.

Fourth.—A class for all yachts (open boats) 25 feet and over on water line.

PRICES.

PRICES.

Prot.—The Club Prize to be awarded to the first yacht in of each class, on time allowance.

Scould.—The Flag Officer's Prize to be awarded to the second yacht in, of each class, on time allowance.

ENTHIS.

Yacht owners are requested to send in their entries to the Negretary as soon as possible, so as to enable a correct classification. Hiank certificates of entry can be produced at the Club come, corner of Court and Montagine streets. Brooklyn, on application to the Secretary, William T. Lee, or to William Shing, Charman of the Regatts Committee, No. 210 South street, New York.

For schooners and first class sloops, from the stake-boat anchored of Bay Ridge to stake-boat body at Sig, southwest Spit, turning on port hand, thence to the Sandy Hook lights stap, requaling same on the starboard hand and return to home stake-boat off Bay Ridge dock, passing it on the port

home stake-boat off hav Ridge dock, passing it on the port side.

For account class sloops, from stake-boat off hav Ridge to stake-boat as how 34. Southwest Spit, leaving some on port hand, thence to at accioust at outer hav been, in treduct to the control of the Ridge dock, passing it on the poet side.

Third class stoops open boats), from stake-boat ancoursed off hav Ridge to stake-boat at how 54, southwest spit, rounding same on the port hand, clauce to home stake-boat of flay Ridge dock, passing it on the port side.

The winning yachts in each class must make the race within eight hours to be entitled to a price.

All yachts to pass to the w-stward of Fort Lafayette and to the cestward of West Bank bons, Nos. 11, 15 and 15, and on returning to the westward of Dumb Beacon.

CANYAS.

to the eastward of West Bank buoys, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 and on returning to the westward of Dumb Beacon.

CANVAS.

All yachts may carry any lore and aft sails, and all head sails to be set on stays, except open boats.

Each yacht must carry the signal of the club, and also have its number placed upon the centre of the mainsail on each side. These may be obtained of the Measurer, J. M. Sawyer, No. 85 South street, New York.

The allowance of time for actionners and first class sloops will be based upon the length and breadth of yacht of water line. The allowance of time for actionners and first class sloops will be based upon the length and breadth of yacht of water line. The allowance of time for actionners and first class sloops (upon boats) will be based upon length only. One-half of overhand; included in measurement.

Chikw.

Cabin yachts to carry one man to each five feet of her length on dock.

length on dock.

Start to be a flying one. All vechts shall be prepared to cross the line at 10 30 A. M., sharp; and must cross within fitteen minuted atter the fiting of the second gun; any years passing the line atter the expiration of the fitteen minutes from the fring of the second gun will be timed as though the had passed the line fitteen minutes after the firing of such second gun. Yachts to pass between the stake-boat and they fitteen to the fitteen that they fittee the firing of such second gun. Yachts to pass between the stake-boat and they fittee dock.

First time - To prepare to start. Five minutes thereafter the

the Second Gun—For all yachts to start. Gun to be fred from Judges atsamer, Wm. Fletcher.

SAILING INCULATIONS.

Any cablu yacht shilting any dead ballast during a regatta or race of the clab shall forfelt all claim to a prize. Nothing but the band-lead and line may be used in sounding.

A yacht touching any boat, buoy or flag, used to mark out the course, shall torielt all claim to the prize, except as specified in the sailing directions.

out the course, shall to selt all coalses a precise in the sailing directions.
Anchoring will be allowed during a race, but no means allowed to propol a yacht except salts.
The Regatta Committee have also issued the following circular letter to each member of the club:

HROOKLYN, May 14, 1877.

BROOKLYN, May 14, 1877.
The Regatta Committee would a hounce to the members that tickets for the regatta on Tuesday, June 12, are now

The Regatta Committee would achounce to the members that tickes for the regatta on Tuesday, June 12, are now ready for distribution.

In pursuance of a resolution of the club each member is emitted to a ticket admitting himself and two laddes to the club's steamer Americas. He has also the privilege of purchasing extra tie-cis at \$2, which will admit a gentleman and one tady; also a ficket admitting an additional lady may be ond, if desired, at \$1.

As the number of tickets to be issued is necessarily limited by the capacity of the steamer, it is deemed just to each member that he should have the option of simplying affined with these extra tickets provide. They will therefore be held by the scenterly, at the club room, for such distribution, until the close of the special meeting preceding the Regatta, up to which time oach member has the option of two of these extra tickets. After the close of that meeting, any tickets remaining unsoid can be purchased by any member, from the secretary of the Club at its rooms, or from either of the degatta Committee.

YACHTING NOTES.

The new schooner yacht building at Stamford, Conn , for Mr. William L. Brooks will be launched on Satur-day next. She is 85 feet over all, 22 feet beam, 8 feet deep, and has a flush deck. Her foremast is 70 feet, deep, and has a flush deek. Her foremast is 70 feet, mainmast, 72 feet; main boom, 50 feet; maingaff, 22 feet; lore and maintopmasts, 50 feet; bowsprit, outboard, 25 feet; flying jibboom, 16 feet. She will be finished throughout in the very nest manner.

A sloop yacht, 37 feet keet, will be launched on Saturday at Port Washington, i. L.

John Dimon's new sloop Wave is going very fast.

Carif, of City Island, has the Gracie nearly numbed.

ORITHARY

TIM HAVES. THE VETERAN GLOG DANCER. Tim Hayes, a well known clog dancer and an im mense favorito with the audiences who witnessed his performances, died a lew days stace in Washington, C. His remains were buried in Mount Oliver

Cemetery, in that city, on the 13th inst. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1842, and came to this country in 1860. He immediately catered into a series of the most succession and profitable engagements ever filled by a member of his profession. Before he left Ireland he made his mark as a jig denoer, but ries of the most successin and profitable engagements ever filted by a member of his profession. Before he left Ireland he made his mark as a jig dancer, but it is said he never danced with wooden-bottomed shoes or "clogs" until he came here. Arriving in this country he received an engagement in New York, where the first clog dance ever seen in this country was danced by him. He was engaged by Christy in his famous ministrel troupe, and with that party made a four of the United States. Heyes was married in New York to Louisa Waiby, one of the Waiby sisters, who at one time were so popular as dancers. He lived with his wife but a short time. She left him, and some time afterward was drowned in Long Island Sound.

HON, CHARLES H. BRYAN. A despatch from Carson, Nev., yesterday says Hen

Charles H. Bryan, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California, was strangled to death by a piece of meat lodging in his throat while he was at dinner to-

THE "TALLY-HO."

The New Rocheile coach made the thirteenth trip of the season yesterday, with a full "load," the party consisting of Mrs. Frankin and friends, Mr. Belfour, Mr. F. T. iselm and friends, Mr. G. G. Barawell and friends, and Mr. J. E. Badgiey and friends. Lunch was caten at the Huguenet House, and the return was marked with bearry greetings all along the line. The scenery of the route is now levely in the freshness of its apring livery.

### AFRICAN CHURCH TROUBLES.

The troubles in the Fleet Street African Methodist Church, Brooklyn, were again before the City Court, Judge McCue, yesterday, when a motion was made to confirm the report of the referee recently appointed confirm the report of the referee recently appointed to take testimony in regard to the rival boards of trustees of that congregation. The report sets forth that the old Beard (which is antagonistic to the pastor, Rev. Jeremish Bulah Murray) had refused to turn over the property of the church, and tail constantly violated the order of the Court, and tail constantly violated the order of the Court. A motion was made to punish the hembers of said Board for contempt. The Court ordered that the property be turned over and that the defendants pay \$35 coats. It was stated that, under pretence of wanting to clean the church, the trustees had closed the doors in order to keep the pastor from preaching his farewell sermon there. He is about to attend the Syracuse African Conference as a delegate, and will not return to Floet street.

### THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY

His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey will administer confirmation at the Protectory, Westchester, to-morrow, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. The ceremonies row, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. The ceremonies promise to be more than usually imposing. The Protectory may be reached by cars from the Grand Central depot at half-past nine, twenty-five minutes of eleven or half-past eleven o'clock. Also for Tremont, where carriages will be in waiting to convey the guests to the Protectory. The Morrisania boats foot of Fulton street at quarter past eight and quarter past eleven A. M. connect with the New York. New davel and Hartford Railroad at Mott Haven for Westchester, and guests can proceed also by that route.

## MORMON MISSIONARIES.

The steamship Novada, Captain Guard, of the Willams & Guion line, which left this port last evening, took with her some twenty-seven Mormon mission aries. Among them is Joseph F. Smith, who is to take charge of the Liverpool Moranon agency, and who is accompanied by one of his wives and a son. The others are proceeding to different countries in Europa.

### DECORATION DAY.

The following letter has been received by Colonel J. K. Perley, who will act as Grand Marshal on Decora-

K. Perloy, who will all the distribution Day:

Headquarters, Pine Department, 1
New Yors, May 11, 1877.

Colonel John K. Perter, Grand Marshal, O. A. R.;
Site—I am directed to inform you that the Roard scenets
your invitation to take part in the parade on Decoration
Day, and that the Chief of Department has been fustructed
to make such a detail as he may deem proper and expedient for the occasion.

You will please crount with the officers named as to the
arrangements necessary to be made. Very respectfully,
CALL JUSSIA, Secretary.

## DROWNED IN A BOILER.

Eugene Murray, an infant eighteen months old, et No. 115 Washington street, fell into a boiler of cold